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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

PRUSSIAN COLUMNS MOVING.

Marching on Amiens and Rouen.

CAPITULATION OF FORT MORTERI.

The Failure of the Armistice and the Reasons Therefor.

An Universal Uprising Expected.

Strength of Paris Fortifications.

Petition to Expel Bonapartists from Belgium.

The Bombardment of Paris to Commence To-day.

Bismarck's Terms for an Armistice.

He Demands the Cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

ENGLAND.

The Stubbornness of the Paris Government on the Armistice—The Thiers-Favre Conference.

LONDON, November 7.—The *Times* this morning, in an editorial based upon the announcement that the armistice has failed, deplores the obduracy of the Paris government in endeavoring to exact too exorbitant terms. The article then continues that it is inexcusable to longer harbor delusions as to the practicability of a truce.

There is nothing now to relieve the blackness of the situation.

The Germans are disappointed at finding Paris so strong.

It is calculated, with significant precision, that Paris can hold out sixty-five days from November without starving the people.

If Paris does not fall before, through the bombardment, it will fall by January 21 through starvation. The latter is the only way will be surrender. The invaders to achieve this grand prize, are confident, can do two things, Two inflexible wills are in collision. The war can only discover which has sufficient strength to grind the other to powder.

LONDON, November 7.—The *Times* says that the armistice was rejected by the Parisians in free ingress and egress at Paris during the twenty-five days, Thiers insisting and Bismarck refusing.

During the conference between Thiers and Favre, at Sevres, the latter maintained a steady fire on the place of interview. The conference lasted over eight hours.

The *Liberal Observer* says Bismarck proposes the restoration of the Pope's temporal power.

It is reported that the French corvette Desaix has captured seven German vessels since the 4th of October.

Guns in Position on Paris Fortifications.

LONDON, November 7.—There are now twenty-two hundred guns in position on the fortifications of Paris.

The Duke of Grammont writes to the journals here correcting the statements as to events pertaining to the late visit to Ferrieres of Lord Lyons, British Minister, for allowing these to diminish unconstructed.

The North German Parliament.

LONDON, November 7.—There is still talk of holding the sessions of the North German Parliament at Versailles and Paris.

Special to the World.]

France Becoming Savagely in Earnest—Strength of the Paris Fortifications.

LONDON, November 7.—The correspondent of that *World* had a conversation to-day with the French Charge D'Affairs, at London. He said the members of the Government in Paris rejected the conditions made by Bismarck because they felt confident of the ability of France to finally repel the invaders, preserve all territory and save the honor of the country. France is now savagely in earnest. Every day she grows stronger and more conscious of her strength. Prussia can no longer get food and forage by simply overrunning the population, and has got nothing without fighting hard for it. As the winter advances Prussia finds difficulties to obtaining supplies will become greater, while the armies of Rouroski and Keratry will have no trouble in receiving reinforcements.

An attack upon the forts defending Paris will scarcely be possible before the 20th, and no bombardment of the city will be possible till the forts are taken. The forts are armed with monster guns of more than any yet placed against them. The Prussians have few guns of heavier calibre than sixty-four pounders, and should these now placed against the forts of the forts would soon silence them, and even should the forts be finally taken the ground between them and the enclente are honeycombed with mines filled with powder ready to be exploded by electric wires, and all the roads leading to the gates are defended by barricades of masonry, constructed so as to defy skill and mounted with guns of the best description. The whole number of men now around Paris is 500,000. 250,000 are armed, and have arrived at a high state of discipline. The drilling of the forces is proceeding rapidly. Another 200,000 additional troops, in excellent condition, soon to be ready and capable of taking the field. The supplies of food will certainly be ample till the first of January.

At last intervieus between Count Bismarck and Jules Favre, the former, for the first time, declared that he would not consent to the admission of food into Paris during the armistice, and the Provisional Government of France refused to consent to an armistice without this condition, which Bismarck had intimated would be granted. The real cause of the disagreement, however, is the positive refusal of the French Government to promise a cession of territory.

The French Loan.

LONDON, November 7.—The new French loan is conceded a place on the lists at the Stock Board, to-day, premium. Consols 94¼ to 2¼ premium.

Provisions for France.

LONDON, November 7.—Large quantities of provisions still leave Liverpool for France.

Affairs in Paris—Anxon Recaptured by the French.

LONDON, November 7.—Dates from Paris of yesterday are at hand. The *Journal Officiel* announce that the members of the government were inclined to overlook the violence to which they were recently subjected by the rioters, but felt convinced they had not sufficient to set aside the interests of the Republic as members were still uttered. There were further disorders on the following day. The riots, but measures have been taken to bring all the guilty parties to justice. Returns from all the precincts of this city show yeas 557,996; nays 62,638. The municipal election has resulted in the election of 300 republican mayors in nearly all the Arondissements. Four advocates of election by the commune are also elected. Anxon, a village near Rheims, was taken twice by the Prussians and recaptured each time by the French.

As the Prussians have shot numerous peasants, the Papal Zouaves are giving no quarter. Reinforcements from all parts of France augment the entire population rising to expel the invader.

Arrest of Bazaine and Staff Ordered.

LONDON, November 7.—The French Government have ordered the arrest of Marshal Bazaine and the officers of his staff wherever found. The troops in Paris have been informed of the arrest, one of which is called the Garde Sedentaire.

The Hamburg *Borsenhalle* newspaper says

nine French vessels are in sight west of Heligo and.

A Prussian dispatch from Versailles reports that Thiers positively declined to conclude an armistice on the basis of the present status of the war for two weeks. He had no equivalent to offer for the provisioning of Paris, which consequently could not be entered. There were multitudes of the annoyance caused him by the eagerness of American correspondents to obtain a report of the results of the conference.

A Batch of Direct Contradictions.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, November 7.—A dispatch dated Amiens, November 5, states that the French troops from the army of the Loire, under Mantenffel, are advancing by forced marches on Amiens and Rouen.

A dispatch from Versailles this morning states that Thiers is still at the Prussian headquarters, M. Lamier strongly opposed an armistice, and all hope of this desired consummation is not yet yielded. Most active and determined preparations are now being for the immediate bombardment of Paris, and all hopes of an armistice are now at an end. The correspondent adds: I have good authority for stating that the bombardment of Paris will commence to-morrow. The Prussians are now resolved to push the war to its extreme, without an instant's delay. General feeling is spreading all over Prussia in favor of calling on the Duke de Aumale to the Presidency of the Republic.

A correspondent from Versailles gives an account of an interview with Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, who stated positively that while Germany was ready for peace, it would never approve a single breach of the war, pending negotiations, and if an armistice is finally concluded, before the guns are in position, the bombardment will instantly take place.

Reinforcements from Metz—Lack of Confidence in the Government.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, November 7.—The *Tribune* special correspondent at Blois, on the 3d, says the headquarters of the seventh Army Corps are at Marchenoir. The headquarters of the army of the Loire yesterday were at Mer. To-day a retrograde movement is general, and the headquarters moved from Mer to a village two leagues distant, near Blois, on the Orleans road. Forty thousand Prussians are reported to have arrived from Metz to reinforce General Taun. On our side nothing is likely to be done, unless we are attacked. The movement towards Blois is one of a reverse, and has resolved to risk nothing. No attempt to relieve Paris will be made for six months at least. This army equals the enemy directly in front numerically, but shows a complete want of confidence among the men, and complete indifference is manifested among the officers, who are mostly without sympathy with the present Government. I have travelled much in the neighboring districts. The Government everywhere is unpopular and distrusted.

Letters and newspapers

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1870.

"ROAD agents," the Western euphemism for highway robbers, are certainly becoming altogether too bold, when they venture to attack and plunder trains upon the Pacific Railway. The adventure near Verdi, on Friday night, is worthy of Greek brigands, and calls for untiring pursuit of the robbers, and their prompt and thorough punishment when captured.

PHILADELPHIA, too, is to have another census of her population taken by the United States Marshal. Baltimore will next claim the same privilege, and we don't know why it should be denied to Pittsburgh, and so on until almost the entire country is enumerated again. But who is to pay for these new counts, and what authority is there for taking two censuses when the act of Congress provides for only one?

No change, it is announced, is to be made in the Postoffice Department, at least if Mr. CRESWELL knows it. So far from certain gentlemen having been in consultation with the President in regard to this position and the nomination of Col. FORNEY to fill it, they all, except Senator MORTON, who is not in Washington, unite in expressing the hope that Mr. CRESWELL will continue to be Postmaster General while this administration remains in power. The Cabinet makers will have to try again in behalf of Pennsylvania.

THE order of the Canadian Governor of Manitoba to arrest RIEL and his chief followers if they again enter the province, and to shoot them if they offer resistance, does not become that officer. Whatever are RIEL'S wrongs, or his crimes, it was understood that he was to be granted full amnesty for what he had done against the Dominion authority. Because this compact was violated, RIEL and his men have made any trouble that they are now engaged in, and it is not right for the Canadians to denounce as an outlaw the man whom their own bad faith has made such.

WITH the rejection of the armistice proposition the war has resolved itself into the question, "Which power can grind the other to powder?" As the first move in the new game, we hear that ninety thousand German troops, under General MANTEUFFEL, are making forced marches on Amiens and Rouen, and then comes the cool calculation that when this month began Paris had food for sixty-five days; so that on the 3d of January the city must fall from sheer starvation. Surely even those who are responsible for continuing this strife, must regret the destruction that must now be endured, before the bitter end is reached. It is only a matter of a few more weeks with their sacrifice of treasure and blood; but will not the end, then as now, be on the side of the strongest battalions?

BISMARCK AND GERMAN INFLUENCE IN AMERICA.

A few days ago we were told that Earl GRANVILLE, in a diplomatic note addressed to BISMARCK, asserted that the English Government had been quite as observant of the obligations of neutrality towards Germany as this Government of the United States had been, and "wondered" as mere common people say, why the sale of warlike munitions to the French by British traders was made the subject of such stern remonstrance, while the Yankee transgressors in the same way were left comparatively undisturbed in their pleasing operations. The gist of the note was: Why so manifest a difference of tone in the letters addressed to the two Governments, who were both alleged to have offended in essentially the same manner and so nearly to the same extent as to have merited the same if any rebuke? The Count is reported to have explained that he supposed the American Government might be safely left for restraint, to the large German population of the country, who would naturally exert their influence in favor of the Fatherland and to prevent whatever tended to increase its calamities. The statement came to us as a mere telegraphic report of a subject of London talk. It seems, however, not at all unlikely that BISMARCK may have given some such reason for a difference of treatment which clearly called for explanation. We have no disposition to speak slightingly of German influence in this country, nor do we doubt that, in this instance, it was exerted in accordance with the expectation of the Prussian government. In New York, Washington, indeed everywhere, prominent Germans were becomingly on the alert to investigate the suspected violation of the neutrality laws, while German editors wrote and German orators lifted up their voices in denunciation of the off-se, whether actual or only intended. At the same time, we doubt whether their zealous interposition has exerted any appreciable effect upon the United States Government. While the law of nations allows the citizens of a neutral country, at their own risk, to sell arms and other warlike stores to either or both the belligerents, the Government may take no part in such commerce without violating its neutral obligations. Though some writers think that the Government ought to employ its revenue and police services in preventing such trade on the part of private citizens, this is nothing more than the opinion of a few refined moralists, it is not yet any part of the recognized code by which the intercourse of nations is regulated. Naturally enough, the opinion is apt to become prevalent among the members of a nation at war, when they learn that their enemies are receiving arms from neutral neighbors. It is this opinion of a few which the Germans insist shall be accepted by the English as an established law. BISMARCK is understood to have pressed it upon the American Government also as of binding obligation. If he did so, we may with reason be confident that Mr. FISH refused the suggestion as not to be entertained for a moment, as inconsistent with the entire tenor and purport of American discussion and policy in the past regarding the rights of neutrals. With respect to any alleged actual participation of the Government itself in the sale of arms to the French, it is certain that our rulers never for a moment thought of compromising themselves in that way, and therefore it cannot justly be claimed that the interposition of our German fellow-citizens accomplished anything. In fact, it was quite uncalled for.

The truth is that the reference made by Count BISMARCK or Count BERNSTORFF, in the controversy with Lord GRANVILLE, to the anticipated exertions of German influence in the United States, was a very happy stroke of logical dexterity. A reason was required, and in the assumption a reason was found. No doubt, the supplies of coal and arms received by the French from England have been a terrible grievance to the Germans; it is not strange that they bitterly complain of it. But the offensive arrogance of the Prussian letters on the subject is not wholly to be ascribed to that cause. BISMARCK well knows that Prussian politics are regarded with profound distrust by English statesmen. It is also well known that he looks upon the popular features of the English Government with intense hatred. It is a monarchy which puts to shame the sort of monarchical rule which he wishes to maintain forever in Prussia. Then, for many years England has been detested in Prussia, indeed throughout Germany. Abuse of English policy and English manners has long been a favorite topic with the leading newspapers. The proud are even most provoked by pride," and the offense caused in America by English arrogance is slight in comparison with the disgust it has excited among the better classes of the Germans. Both on his own account and in the gratification of a popular German feeling there is, no doubt BISMARCK has found much satisfaction in snubbing the English Government. In one of the latest London dispatches we read of "the increasing bitterness there at the slights of BISMARCK, as shown in his firm language to the English as contrasted with his courtesy to Americans and Russians." There is no injustice to the Prussian Count in assuming that he throws his personal feelings into his diplomatic papers. While no doubt, when necessary, he knows how to subordinate them to policy, he is always BISMARCK, and does not hesitate to gratify his prejudices and resentment in the performance of his official duties. In the very beginning of our civil war, he was one of the first statesmen in Europe to understand the situation and to foresee the ultimate triumph of the greater multitude and the longer purse. It is a striking proof of his versatility that, while gaining American good will, he has also contrived to lull the jealousies and fears of the CZAR. With England to control and humble while regulating the continent, BISMARCK will not quarrel with the United States about a few millions of muskets.

THE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

The States voting to-day are as follows: Alabama, which elects a full State ticket as well as Congressmen. Governor WM. H. SMITH, Republican, is a candidate for re-election, with R. B. LINDSAY as his opponent. Delaware has a Governor and Congressman to elect, and the negro vote and the strong independent Democratic opposition to the rule of the Democratic family are expected to give the Republicans a better showing than they have yet had in the Diamond State. Florida chooses a Lieutenant Governor and Congressman, with fair prospects for Republican success. In Illinois there has been a brief but lively campaign. The election by a good majority of the Republican State ticket, headed by General LOGAN, as Congressman at large, is beyond a doubt, and there is not likely to be much change in the Congressional delegation. In the Chicago district there is an active contest between "Long JOHN" WENTWORTH, Independent Republican, supported by the *Times* and *Tribune*, and CHARLES B. FARWELL, regular Republican, supported by the other papers of the city. If the election had been a week ago, Mr. WENTWORTH would have been successful, but his present chances are not so good. Kansas will undoubtedly elect the full Republican State and Congressional ticket. Kentucky votes for Congressmen only, and the Republicans, if properly organized, can carry some districts heretofore against them. The same remark will apply to Maryland, where hard work added to the colored vote may make some agreeable changes. The result upon the full State ticket in Michigan is certain, and the Congressional ticket promises well, except in the Sixth district, where J. G. SUTHERLAND, the Democratic candidate, is aided by a small personal disaffection in the Republican ranks in favor of RANDOLPH STRICKLAND, the present member, who was defeated in the Convention by JOHN F. DRIGGS, his predecessor. Minnesota and Wisconsin elect Congressmen only and their delegations will probably remain unchanged. The completely mixed state of affairs in Missouri presents prophesy, but the gain by the Democrats and Revenue Reformers of several Congressmen is probable, as is the election of GRATZ BROWN, Liberal Republican, for Governor. In New York, Republican apathy, fostered by the continued dissensions between two factions, is likely to lose us several Congressmen. The election of the Democratic State ticket is quite certain. Tennessee and Virginia will probably do better for the Democratic ticket than before, and any gains in either State will be doubly welcome, because not expected. New Jersey votes for Congressmen alone as does Rhode Island. No prediction of Republican gains in the former State can be made, and in the latter it is to be feared that the three Republican candidates in the First District will use up the 4,000 majority and elect Van Wyck, Democrat.

WHAT THE ELECTIONS MAY DO.

To-day one hundred and twenty-two members of the forty-second Congress are to be chosen from eighteen States, most of which also have State and local elections. The result of this day's work will doubtless be a substantial victory for the Republican party, and the retention of a good working majority in the National House of Representatives. That the party majority will be as great as in the present Congress is not expected or desired. The Republican organization is now suffering greatly from the lack of an opposition of sufficient strength and enterprise to restrain certain leaders from dragooning the party into a policy that has sometimes proved too ultra. The pride of excessive strength will not have so much of an opportunity to exhibit itself in the next Congress; and while the Democrats alone, nor with the Revenue Reformers elected as such, will not be able to carry their schemes, they will have a healthy control over legislation, keeping the Republican majority within bounds and bringing about more moderate measures that will inspire greater public confidence and eventually prove a strong claim for popular support for the Republican nominees in coming canvasses.

Another probable result of the election that will read a lesson to both parties, will be more of independent voting than has been known for ten years. General "scratching" of unlit men from the tickets, and breaking of party "slates," and smashing of "rings," and scattering of "cliques" will be the order of the day in almost every State where voting takes place. As the Republican party now has the largest share of men in position, it will apparently suffer most from these causes, yet the Democrats are destined to have their full share of defeats in their own strongholds in the same way. But every such exhibition by the people of their purpose to think about their own votes will ul imately redound to the general welfare by its paralyzing effect upon the wire-pulling of the mere place-hunting politicians. The party which is shrewdest and most active in noting the popular demand for greater purity in politics, and acting accordingly, has the least to fear in the end from these movements, though they may do it the greatest present injury. That the Republican party will justify its character for sagacity by heeding such manifestations in favor of moderation in policy and purity in politics as to-day's elections may exhibit, we do not doubt, and if it does so, its continuance in power, its election of the next President, and better still, the maintenance of its ideas of national justice and right are assured.

WAR CONTINUED.

It is frightful to think of the responsibility assumed by the French Provisional Government in rejecting the terms of armistice which had been arranged, and in resolving to let the hopeless struggle go on. A struggle it can hardly any longer with propriety be called, as there is believed to be little enthusiasm or unanimity in any considerable portion of the population, and their opposition in any given place can have but one result.

Foreigners are almost unable to perceive upon what grounds the Government hope for any valuable results from the prolongation of the war, while the dangers which threaten the country from within are more terrible than the evils inflicted upon it by the invaders. Apparently the men upon whose wisdom the people depend for direction are expecting that their inability to take Paris will render the Germans willing to give up their claim of new boundaries. Or, another hope may have still more influence in inducing them to continue the state of hostilities. Knowing that comparatively few people outside of Germany look with much favor or approval upon the proposed annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, the only barrier in the way of peace, it is perhaps looked for that the Germans will before long begin to shrink at once from the disapprobation of the world and from their exaction of territory. French hopes in this direction may have been encouraged by the freedom with which the German soldiers are accustomed to avow themselves tired of the war.

In reference to the state of feeling in Paris there is an interesting statement in a letter lately published. It was written in the beleaguered city, and its author is apparently a French officer of considerable rank. With respect to public opinion around him he divides the people into three classes. First, the owners of property, of whom it is alleged every one would eagerly favor the surrender of the place without making terms. This is their real private sentiment, but so soon as two or three of them come together, each proclaims his readiness to shed his last drop of blood for his country. They are afraid of each other. The second class consists of those who have nothing to lose, and who hail every revolution as a possible change for the better, but who prefer the mild sway of the French police to the severe control which they fear under Prussian occupation. The true patriots form the third class, with whom the defense of Paris is a matter of sacred duty, downright fanatical earnest, and who sincerely desire to see France once more restored to honor and prosperity. The writer then asks what is to be the end of the sad history?—a question in answer to which he says, that, sooner or later, by surrender or by assault, Paris must fall into the hands of the enemy. Then the men of property will receive the Prussians as so many policemen, restorers of quiet and order, deliverers from the bondage of the rabble. For the sake of appearances they will look gloomy, and some of the women may put on black attire in sign of mourning, but in their secret chambers they will count their money rescued from the great shipwreck, thanking Gob that what they have is at least secure; while the rabble will creep back to their obscure holes and hiding places, savage and envious, to wait for days to come when they may again see the light of the sun. "For myself," concludes the writer, "I intend to make common cause, hopeless though it be, with the patriots, and either die in the breach, or after the catastrophe retire to Algiers, Cochin-China, or some other one of the French colonies. *Finis Polonise!*"

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The English papers announce that the British Steamship Line between California, Australia and New Zealand, is to be a permanent institution, with new steamers and monthly departures.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company still has parts enough to protect its machines until 1877 from being manufactured at pleasure. Their profits appear from the statement that a plain machine, and not a very good one at that, without case or ornament of any kind, and which costs above $12 to manufacture, cannot be bought for less than $60 or $65—the machines which are offered cheaper than this being of little value for general use, and not suited to the requirements of those who depend upon sewing for a subsistence. Upon the more costly machines, finer in finish and enclosed in walnut or mahogany cases, the profits are even greater. These machines cost from $24 to $30 to manufacture, and the lowest prices at which they are sold range from $125 to $200.

Milwaukee in a single day last week shipped eastward 310,000 bushels of wheat, weighing 18,000,000 pounds requiring 912 cars, or thirteen trains to transport it.

For pure wines, during the next three or four years, no prudent man will trust to European importations. He will be compelled to rely upon American manufactures, and here comes a chance for the grapes of California, Missouri and Ohio. They can furnish us with better and more delicious wines than ever came from Europe, and, because there can be little competition with them, the wine trade in this country must increase immensely within a few years.

The finest edifice ever erected at West Point by the United States War Department is the General Headquarters Offices, now near completed.

Nearly all the interior papers of West Tennessee and North Mississippi mention that movers in wagons are passing through different places, going west of the Mississippi river. They are from North Georgia, North Carolina and the lower end of East Tennessee. Fifteen wagons passed through Holly Springs in one day. Besides the women, children and dogs, there were sixteen stout, grown men—men who are workers, and will make good citizens in any community.

The permanent increase in the population of Colorado during the past season is stated at 5,000. The vote at the late election was 49 per cent larger than in 1868. The census is likely to give them about 40,000 population. With three and, perhaps, the 10,000 now constituting Wyoming, the people will be knocking at the door of the Union again as soon as Congress assembles. And they will presist until they are admitted. Colorado and Wyoming now cost the government about $40,000 annually. The population of the latter hugs the rail road, and would be included in Colorado by extending the northern boundary of Utah—the forty-second parallel—straight across to Nebraska.

The guano of the Guanape Islands, which the Peruvian Government is now sending to market, is found to be so strongly impregnated with ammonia, as the cent precede down ward, as to render it nearly equal to the usual run of the Chincha guano. The extent of the deposit is estimated at four million of tons. Along the southern coast the deposits are also very large and of a superior quality, but lying on the main land, the cost of shipping would be increased, hence it has been determined to exhaust the island first. Government has issued a decree allowing only such quantities of the Chincha Island guano to be exported as may be necessary to cover the interest of the debts contracted by Peru in England and in the United States, all other cargoes of other ports to be of the Guanape guano. Peru, instead of mourning over the loss of her Chinchas, is now jubilant at the unexpected richness of Guanape, and as President is more confident than ever of being able to carry his multifarious railway schemes into execution.

Two West Point cadets had legs broken last week from falling off their horses during cavalry drill in the riding-school. These falls are of every-day occurrences, but accidents are of rare occurrence as the floors are strewn with tan-bark.

The original inventor of the rubber tips on lead pencils recently applied for a patent for that invention. Commissioner Fisher refused the application on the ground that the inventor formerly withdrew his prayer for a patent when it was first denied him in 1856; and that too long a time has elapsed since then and too many improvements have been made on the original invention for him to come forward at this late day and seek to assume the sole right to make all rubber tips. This decision is important as a precedent for decisions in similar cases. The Commissioner also rules that foreign executors or administrators can not take out letters patent in the United States unless they take out ancillary letters of administration in this country.

A new branch of commerce has just been opened between here and southern Europe and Asia. An invoice of eighty-five tons of cotton seed was shipped from New York to Smyrna for the purpose of planting, the object being to start the raising of cotton in those sections from American seed.

The Mexican Government not only offers every assistance in its power to our Tehuantepec Canal survey, but accompanies it with a Mexican commission of engineers.

Parke Godwin has formed a company of seventy-five persons, with a capital of $900,000, of which two-thirds has been already paid up, for the purpose of erecting a co-operative house, arranged in suites, of which each person who joins the association shall be the exclusive owner and proprietor. The suites will all be the same size, and there will be no difference from the top story to the first floor, save in the height and the price. The building is to be on Madison avenue, with a front of 400 feet and a depth of 200. A street will be opened in the center of the block, so as to give an entrance front and rear. It will be seven stories in height, and will be provided with two or more elevators.

Just below the platform on the damp, black wood of a pump in Newburyport is a fungus growth of a branch and twigs in the exact shape of an elm branch on a tree near by. The branch of the tree is supposed to have photographed itself on the pump through a hole in the platform. This is the popular view, the scientific opinion not having been obtained.

The largest prize ever offered a freshman class in any college in America has been offered to the class of '74 at Princeton. It consists of a $500 present per year for the remainder of the college course to that studen t of the freshman class who shall, at the conclusion of this college year, pass the best classical examination. It requires an examination in authors not included in the curric ulum, and to launch the competitor must, there'ore, devote extra attention.

On Thursday the people of Cambridge, Mass., dedicated a monument to their townsmen, who fell in defense of the liberty of the people, April 19, 1775.

The most unnecessary strike on record is certainly that now in operation at Worcester, Mass. In a certain wire factory the workmen took it into their heads to make a point that the scales should stand in one particular locality in the shop, while the employers thought it more convenient to put it in another. On this ground of difference, touching no question of wages or work, or anything else vital or important, the strike took place, and over one hundred worker in the concern quit. Not only this, but all of the craft in Worcester struck too; and at this time some 200 men have thrown themselves out of employment on the edge of a hard winter.

Kenosha, Wis., has a railroad bond case on hand in the matter of the Kenoshs, Rockford and Rock Is and Railroad. The road was sold out and never helped the town.

"If you would not be a swearer,
Don't begin;
In the first low-uttered curse
Lies the sin:
If you would not be a drunkard,
Don't begin;
In the first glass lies your danger—
Don't begin!"

OHIO NEWS.

Dr. T. C. Rowles and lady, of Steubenville, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage on Friday last.

Rev. P. J. Daly, Catholic priest of Bellaire, died in that place Thursday morning.

John A. Harvey fell into a kettle of boiling salt water at Havener & Benjamin's salt works, near Malta, Morgan county, on Tuesday night of last week, and was probably fatally scalded. He was intoxicated at the time, and had been warned of the danger.

The *Western Reserve Chronicle* says: We were shown, a few days since, a letter in the handwriting of Rev. John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. This letter is not a copy, or lithographed imitation, but the original. It is dated Februray 13, 1775, having been penned nearly one hundred years ago. The chirography is smooth and uniform, although bearing evidence of having been written somewhat hurriedly. The letter came from England, and is now the property of Mrs. Dr. Gray, at present on a visit to this place.

A horrible case of dreaming occurred in Meigs township, Muskingum county, last week, in which a man named Dutten killed his infant daughter. It appears that the man had been out coon hunting, and after returning home and retiring, dreamed in his uneasy slumber that he had caught the coon, and struck it against a tree, killing it. He was awakened by the frantic screams of his wife, and to his horror found that he had picked up his little infant daughter and dashed her against a bed-post, killing her almost instantly.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Mary Ames made her *debut* in Washington the other evening as a lecturer and Grace Greenwood commends her lecture as novel, earnest and honest.

An admirer has named Judge David Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, as a Presidential candidate.

Daniel McFarland has at last been placed in a lunatic asylum. For a considerable period he has been at times uncontrollable, and the examining physicians consider his recovery to be very doubtful.

James Hopkins is the wealthiest living Baltimorean. He is seventy-five years old, and a bachelor of Quaker descent. He earned all his property of $7,000,000, a million and a half of which is in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock, and all this stock, together with his mansion seat of four hundred acres, called "Cliffton," will be placed by Mr. Hopkins at the disposal of trustees, already selected, to found the James Hopkins University of the city of Baltimore. The founder has already made his plans and specifications for this institution, and as he is a man of reading and of observation, great expectations have been formed of the perfectness and enlightenment of the school.

A regular duel with pistols between two Boston boys has occurred, one of the parties being a son of General John L. Swift.

Secretary Delano, apropos of the capital removal talk, tells a good story of a Dutchman who was a member of the Ohio Legislature at the time a similar agitation prevailed out there on the subject of removing the State capital. It was wanted in half a dozen places—Zanesville, Dayton, Mansfield and other promising towns. Our friend, the Dutchman, represented the Mansfield district, and on returning to his constituents after the removal scheme had been defeated, explained the catastrophe about taking the capital thus: "Shentlemen, it vash shust dish vay—der vash a machority for doin't it up, but der vash no machority for puttin' it down."

STATE NEWS.

The people of Waynesburg want the town lit by street lamps.

An enumeration of the people of the Eighth ward, Philadelphia, is to be made on Thursday next, by direction of the City Council, with a view of testing in part the census taken by the Government.

There were 239 deaths in Philadelphia last week, against 226 the previous week, and 258 for the same period last year.

The Scranton *Republican* says: On Saturday afternoon, 29th ult., a man named Anthony Myers, then in a state of partial intoxication, and carrying a jug of liquor, went to the house of his brother John Myers, where the two commenced drank freely. At about eight o'clock in the evening Anthony started for home accompanied by his brother John, without coat or hat, and both very much intoxicated. John did not return, and the family, consisting of an aged and crippled mother, one or two boys and a number of visitors, retired for the night, not appearing to mind John's absence. Next morning John was discovered a few rods from the house lying with his face downward in the ground, dead. The nearest neighbors were immediately notified, both those at work and those in bed, leaving behind pails and overcoats, and a scene of direct confusion prevailed. The heat had affected the cords by which the ventilators were raised, and this caused the noise. Fortunately no person was thus injured.

Michael Otto Berbig, of Grafton, was killed at Cranberry Summit, one day last week, by being run over by a freight train. He was a brakeman, and was putting down the brakes, when the platform upon which he stood gave way, precipitating him to the ground. His head was completely severed from the body.

There is to be a boat race at Wheeling on Saturday, between the *Napiwa* and "Pocahontas," for a purse of $100.

The Greenbrier county *Independent* says: Monday night last a cold-blooded murder was committed near Stuart No. 2, at Big Bend tunnel on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The name of the murdered party was G. H. Hunter, of Staunton, Virginia, a brother of the late ex-Governor of that place. He was shot in the keen east on Thursday morning last for interment. From the indications on the body, the murdered man had been beaten to death with a club. Mr. Hunter had been the clerk of the contractors, Mellen & Co.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars meets in Moundsville to-day.

The trial of Miss Mattie Batham, for killing William McNash, in Wheeling, some months ago, commenced yesterday.

The Cumberland accommodation train, bound east, on Friday night ran over a man named Solomon Wilston, at Piedmont, while he was asleep. He got on the train in such a way, cutting off one leg and the foot of the other. He was taken to Cumberland on the train, where he died on Saturday morning. He leaves a wife and family.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Russian *Court Gazette* asserts that Bazaine is a Russian foundling deposited at the door of a French officer in St. Petersburg in 1811.

The British war steamers Barossa and Grasshopper secured the American residents at Tung Chow, China, who were threatened with assassination.

A new nocturnal military telegraph has been invented by a Hungarian officer and sold to the Prussian War Department. By means of this telegraph, which consists of a series of different colors, a communication can be established between two armies stationed at a distance of twenty miles from each other. It would require, for instance, but a few words to be conveyed by fifty rockets. The key to this telegraph, which may be altered so as to make it unintelligible to the enemy, contains all the secrets of its strategy and tactics. The price of one of these rockets is about two shillings sterling.

The assertion made by M. Pietrie, that Louis Napoleon had no investments of capital out of France, has elicited a minute reply from M. Max Pol, who says that his position in Paris qualified him to know of what he speaks. He sums up 67,000,000 francs, equivalent to 42,500,000 or about $12,000,000, but since 1867 the investments began in 1854, and is in England, America, Turkey Funds, Mexico, Russia, Spain, Holland and the United States. The largest sum is about £7,000,000, through Jecker of Mexico. New York comes next, with $2,000,000, placed through Brown Brothers, and England has a like amount. It is further stated that he owns heavily in real estate in England and elsewhere—thus guaranteeing him, with good credit, against a repetition of some of the straits he is said to have experienced before his elevation.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt, M. P. for Oxford, addressing his constituents declared that he knew the marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne to be one of the purest affection. The Irish people have curious views of this matter. Even the loyal conservative journal, the *Daily Express*, asks, "Is there not in this marriage the germ of an Irish question? Three princes and a princess of Wales still undisposed of. Justice to Ireland clearly demands that we should not be forgotten, but that we should rather among our Irish aristocracy a member of the royal family."

In the country about Santiago de Cuba the Cuban insurgents are very active, showing more boldness and enterprise than at any time since the insurrection began. But the slavery troubles are most likely to prove the destruction of the Spanish Interests in the island. The recent emancipation proclamation, as already stated, was meant to be a dead letter, but the authorities are trying to prevent its amounting to anything by giving secret orders to the Simdicos—an official in charge of the slaves—not to free them, however good proof they may bring of their rights to freedom. The status of the *emancipados*, those captured from slave ships, and held to service is even worse than before. Not only are they now placed under contract for eight years to their former masters, but their "letter of liberty" is taken from them and put in the new master's hands. Such gross outrages, contrary to the pledged word of the rulers of Cuba, will not always be endured uncomplainingly, and the little that may be saved by a few years con tinuance of slavery will be swept away when the slave rises to assert his own manho od, as he surely will, if this trifling with him shall be maintained.

E. D. MANSFIELD, in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, joins issue with the decision of the Ohio Supreme Court against the right of soldiers in the National Asylums to vote. The question is one affecting the right to suffrage of thousands in every part of the country and any light that can be thrown upon it is welcome. In the first place, the Courts view that a man living on government property is as foreign as if he lived in another State, is repudiated as an unjust subordination of personal to property rights. The next ground is that the constitution of the State a one defines political sv reignty, and that no Court, law or usage can control it. The constitution provides only that a voter in Ohio shall be a citizen of the United States and shall have resided in the State for one year. Mr. Mansfield holds that these are questions of fact, not of law or legislation and he denounces the attempt to nullify their effect by declaring that property within the State is foreign ground because it belongs to the United States. He believes such a view is unjust and not warranted by any sufficient precedent.

DURING a recent auroral display at Toronto, Mr. D. R. Wilder exposed a glass slide in a very elevated position, and on examination with a powerful microscope, it was found to be partially covered with the well known meteoric dust. This seems to confirm Professor Olmsted's new theory that the aurora borealis is due to the presence of nebulous matter, which is encountered by the earth in her annual journey around the sun, the light being caused by the friction of the earth's atmosphere in passing through this matter. If this be so then the only difference between the aurora and the meteoric showers is that one arises from diffused matter, and the other from matter concentrated into dense masses.

HAS Minister Motley some peculiar arrangements for retaining his office at the Court of St. James? If not, what did he mean on the occasion of a recent great dinner of a West End Club in London, when he said, in replying to the toast "America," as it is represented: "That circumstances over which the President of the United States had no control might keep the author aforesaid at his present post until the close of this administration?"

LAKE SUPERIOR SILVER.

More About the Unsurpassed Richness of the North Shore Discoveries.

[From the Duluth Minnesotian, October 29.]

We have before alluded to the Silver Island of the north shore of Lake Superior, in the British Possessions, just below Thunder Cape, and some fifteen miles beyond Fort William. The island is quite small in dimensions—say one hundred feet by forty—and the most of it is submerged at high water—a small part at one end is about eight feet above the lake level. This island was entered by the Montreal Mining Company as part of a tract embracing 108,000 acres, and the island was subsequently purchased of them by Captain William B. Frew (formerly of Portage Lake, and Superintendent of the South Pewabic copper mine) for himself and associates, including among them Major Sibley, of New York; a brother, we think, of General Sibley, of St. Paul.

It was only this last summer that Captain F. and his company completed their bargain with the Montreal Company for the island, and secured it by paying, or agreeing to pay, $250,000 for the entire 108,000 acres. They went immediately to work at improving the mine in a "workmanlike manner." They now have exposed the vein seventy feet in length, and find it to be a true fissure vein, with perpendicular walls—the vein of silver matrix being calcareous spar with some iron and quartz intermixed. The vein is eight feet wide, and eye-witnesses from there state that for one quarter of this width it will average seventy per cent. of pure silver. On the first trial, after the water was gotten out, six men took out $35,000 worth of silver in four days; and up to the last accounts the working has been continued at about this rate. Already 125 barrels of native silver, estimated to be worth $75,000 to $100,000, have been shipped. This yield of the mine, computed by the ton, is not less than $1,000 to the ton. As the mine employs now about forty men, and the Company will increase their force immediately.

The "royalty" paid on this to the English government is quite small—not exceeding one-twentieth. Eye-witnesses of intelligence, judgment and experience report that Captain Frew will probably take out of silver, up to the opening of navigation next spring, from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 in value. The steamer Meteor conveyed down the lakes on her trip before last, sixty-two barrels of silver. The Silver Island is no humbug, but an actual *bona fide* affair, in which the most wonderful results have already been obtained, and all bids fair to make it in yield and richness the most remarkable mining discovery in this country for many years. Some masses of silver went down on the Meteor larger and heavier than a man could lift. A part of the island vein, say two feet of the eight feet in width, is wonderfully rich, and it is from this portion that the large silver masses are extracted. Other iron mines of silver are reported as having been found on the main north shore in the range of the Silver Island, and Capt. Hudson, of Portage Lake, has gone East to organize a company to work them.

Camels in Nevada.

On a ranche on the Carson river, eight miles below the mouth of Six-mile canyon, and about seventeen miles below the city, is to be seen a herd of twenty-six camels, all but two of which were born in this State. But two of the old herd of nine or ten brought here some years ago, are now living. It would seem that the original lot fell into the hands of the Mexicans, who treated them very badly, overloading and abusing them. The men who now have them are Frenchmen, it seems, who formerly had some experience with camels in Europe. They find no difficulty in rearing them, and can now show twenty-four fine, healthy animals of Washoe growth.

The camel may now be said to be thoroughly acclimated to this State. The owners of the herd find it no more difficult to breed and rear them than would be experienced with the same number of grain or donkeys. The ranche upon which they are kepts sandy, and sterile in the extreme, yet the animals feast and keep fat on such prickly shrubs and other weeds as no other animal would touch. When left to themselves their great delight, after filling themselves with the coarse heritage of the desert, is to lie and roll in the hot sand. They are used to pack salt to the mills on the river from the marshes lying in the desert, some sixty miles to the eastward. They have animals that easily pack 1,100 pounds.—*Virginia City Enterprise.*

Notifying the People.

In connection with the Storm Signal Service, which has just gone into operation in the and other cities, the War Department has issued the following order: At each city, county seat, and principal town a cannon is to be kept ready by the officials at the Court House or by a fire company, and, as soon as the news is received of a coming storm it is to be fired three times, at intervals of one minute if a tornado, thunder or hail storm, terrific gale or any destructive storm is approaching; at intervals of three minutes if an ordinary rain storm is approaching rapidly; at intervals of five minutes if a heavy rain storm is approaching slowly; and at intervals of ten minutes if a destructive river flood is approaching. In case of very destructive storms or floods the signals may be repeated, after a suitable interval, as a second additional warning. At large cities, when a destructive storm is approaching, the fire and church bells may be rung and steam whistles be blown three times, at the same intervals as the guns, to increase the warning.

It has been ascertained that the distilleries of the United States have a spirit producing capacity every twenty-four hours, as follows: From grain, 750,377 gallons; from molasses, 24,583 gallons; from fruit, 128,271 gallons; making a total daily capacity of 903,231 gallons. Presuming the grain distilleries run 150 days each year, there would be a production of 135,-906,500 gallons annually. Add to this 3,735,450 gallons molasses capacity, there would be an annual production from these two sources of 117,642,000 gallons. The actual production of fruit spirits is over one million gallons per annum, thus making an actual production of 118,642,000 gallons. The consumption of the country has been found to be about 75,000,000 gallons annually, leaving, at the lowest estimate, a capacity of 61,642,000 gallons, which can only be made available by exportation. The spirit exports will consume at least 37,821,317 bushels of the surplus grain of the country.

TRADE in New York continues dull for various causes, chief among which, besides those heretofore mentioned, is the indisposition of farmers in the Northwest to dispose of grain at present prices, a policy which makes them bad pay to eaters. The expectation is quite general among them that grain will advance considerably. They argue that if France, was obliged to import grain before the war, that with stronger reason its necessity may be affirmed after the devastation of war shall be over. What was imported would be forced over there to Liverpool, as it could not have been distributed over France with safety. It was this which broke down the Liverpool market at a time when large hopes had been formed hereof an active and profitable trade in Breadstuffs provisions,—a view of the subject which is sustained in England.

FOR

SPAVIN

AND

RING-BONE,

A RADICAL CURE.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

ALFRED J. RANKIN,

DRUGGIST,

44 SIXTH ST., third door above Penn, Pittsburgh

HOTELS.

THE LACLEDE HOUSE.

FARE, $2 00 PER DAY.

J. B. DUNBAR, Proprietor,

COR. WEST MADISON AND CANAL STS.,

Opposite Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Depots.

CHICAGO, ILL.

NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

FRANK M. KERR, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between HENRY WILLIAMS, Sr., and GEORGE HAWKINS, doing business in the Borough of Bellevue, Allegheny county, this day dissolved by mutual consent, said George Hawkins having sold his entire interest in said firm to Henry Williams with all debts due said firm.

GEORGE HAWKINS.
HENRY WILLIAMS.

November 3, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Partnership heretofore existing between W. BAIR and W. H. BARR, in the Hat, Cap and Gent's Furnishing Business, under the name and style of BAIR & BARR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. Barr retiring from the business. W. BAIR will continue the business and settle the accounts of the old firm.

W. BAIR.
W. H. BARR.

Pittsburgh, November 4, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. SAMUEL DICKEY,

(Late with P. Sellers & Co.) has been admitted to our firm, to date from August 1st, 1870.

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,

No 80 Water street.

FRESH CANNED GOODS.

100 cases Yerkes' Cooks Favorite Tomatoes;
100 cases Winslow's Green Corn;
100 cases Yerkes' and Star Peaches,

Together with an assortment of LIMA BEANS GREEN PEAS, ASPARAGUS, GREEN GAGES, DAMSONS, STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES, PINE APPLE, LOBSTERS, SALMON and OYSTERS, all of best quality, for sale at

Lowest Wholesale and Retail Rates,

At the Family Grocery Store of

JNO. A. RENSHAW

Corner Liberty and Ninth Streets.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

White Sand, Pure Article.

Delivered in bulk on board of the Railroad Car at $5 00 per ton. Freight to Pittsburgh, 2½ cts per 100 lbs. The cheapest way Sand has ever been offered in St. Louis, for the Pittsburgh market. Address

W. W. YOUNG, BRO & CO.,
613 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

About Four Miles Flat Rail,

Suitable for Coal Railroad. As good as new. Sample at our office.

Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.

THE DUQUESNE COOK STOVE

Is the *LARGEST, BEST* and *CHEAPEST STOVE* made in this city. For sale by

D. DE HAVEN & SONS,

No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Se ail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

SILK WARP

CASHMERES

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

SILKS, SILKS,

SILKS.

Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.

Rirets, Black and Colored.

Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.

Plaid Serges and Poplins.

Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.

Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.

Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.

Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.

Cloth Sacques and Basques.

Cashmere, Wool and Brocha Long and Square Shawls.

Blankets and Flannels.

A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 7, 1870.

The week opens upon a comparatively easy but active money market. The banks are lending funds to their customers, and outders are occasionally accommodated, where they accompany their offerings with something tangible in the shape of collaterals. Call loans are seldom made here, and if they are long date trade than is common at the eastern centers is allowed. This class of loans usually cures cheap rates to the borrower, because large sums are handled, and as the security is generally government bonds, there is no risk to the lender.

—At New York to day the money market was extremely easy. The *Sunday edition* of the *evening bulletins* the reports of the banks last Saturday:

The weekly statement of the associated banks is highly important, as showing a most flourishing condition of affairs on the eve of their institution. The legal reserve required by the week increased $2,281,382 as against an increase in liabilities of only $1,645,925, showing the banks to add $2,389,912 to their surplus reserve—which now stands at the flattering figure of $12,112 841. In addition to this they ve-tren-tend themselves by reducing their loans to the extent of $2,685,578—their loans are to-day in the core rate of interest on U. S. bonds to be deposited them to invest a portion of their resources in government bonds or other securities paying a higher rate of interest than is obtainable on demand loans. —Government bonds have also been extremely dull, with the tone of the market sady. In State bonds the transactions have been larger and better distributed than for some time past. South Carolinas and Virginias have been noticeably strong, while the balance of the list is steady. Railroad bonds continue in good demand, there being a great disposition to sell government and invest in first class railroad mortgages on completed roads.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '62	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '64	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '65	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '65 new	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '68	109½	109½	109½
U. S. 10-40's	108½	108½	108½
Currency 6's	110½	110½	110½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

U. S. 6's, coupon	110½
U. S. 6's, 1881	113½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	107¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	107¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	107¾
U. S. 5-20's, January and July, 1865	109½
U. S. 5-20's, January and July, 1867	109½
U. S. 5-20's, January and July, 1868	109½
U. S. 10-40's	108½
Currency 6's	111½

The stock market of Wall street opened during this forenoon, but the completion of foreign news being unfavorable to an early close, dullness set in, and prices receded somewhat from Saturday's advance. There is, however, a strong undertone and higher prices are regarded as almost inevitable. For the past few months the working of the market has tended all inclinations, and it is next to impossible to form a correct judgment of the immediate future of prices. The stocks of the dealing roads are in strong hands, the manipulation of the roads being generally large holders. The roads are a so doing well and are putting much more economically than in previous years, and there is no doubt the stockholders will get their share by way of div dends all of them be fairly declared. During the present month it is expected that dividends will be declared on the Northwest stocks, probably on the common and five on the preferred stocks, and possibly five on both classes.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Quotations, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, and at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10.30 M.	11.30 M.	12.30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Nov. 7, 1870.					
[illegible]	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	92¼
[illegible]scrip	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
[illegible]	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
[illegible]	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
[illegible]ment					168½
[illegible] Cent.	121		120¾		120¾
[illegible] Shore	94¼	94¼	94¼		94¼
[illegible]ent.	135¾		135¾		135¾
[illegible]n. & P.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	108
[illegible] N. W.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
[illegible]. Isl.	112¾	112½	112½	112½	113
[illegible]. Isl.	112½	112½	112½	112½	113
[illegible]ent	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
[illegible]rd'd	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
[illegible]rd'd	74	74	74	74	74
[illegible] Wayne	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
[illegible]. & M	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	33
[illegible]. & Alt				117	
[illegible]rd'd	119		119		119
[illegible] and E			3¼	3¼	
[illegible]Cent				108¼	
[illegible]n	67		67	67	
[illegible]. Tel	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
[illegible]eliver				87	
[illegible]c Mail	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
[illegible]a Ex				87	
[illegible]F	97		97		96
[illegible]ican	33¾		33¾		33½
	110½	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

A comparison between Saturday's and today's quotations shows the following gross:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson.	91¾	92¼	¼	
Central scrip.	87½	87½		¼
[illegible]	29	29		
[illegible]	101¾	101¾		¼
[illegible]	133½	135¾	2¼	
[illegible] Cent.	135¾	135¾		
[illegible] Shore	95¾	94¼		1¼
[illegible] and Pitts.	107¾	108	¼	
[illegible] Western	80½	79¾		¾
[illegible] preferred	80¾	80¾		
[illegible] Island	112¾	113	¼	
[illegible]	61¾	61¾		
[illegible] preferred	80¾	80¾		
[illegible] ash	53¾	53¾	¼	
[illegible] preferred	75	75		
[illegible] Wayne	94¼	94¼		
[illegible] and Miss	33¾	33¾		
[illegible]e Mail	42	41¾		¼
[illegible]s Express	67½	67½	¼	
	110½	110¾	¼	

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing bid to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	89½
Philadelphia and Erie	29½
North Pennsylvania	31¾
Lehigh Navigation	53¾
Catasaqua preferred	38½
Little Schuylkill	56
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven	49½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59
Northern Pennsylvania Railroad	41¾
Allen and Amboy Railroad	115½
Pottsville Railroad	16
Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad	44¾

JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds, Gold, Stocks, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to the sums of $500 and upwards on collateral all indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgage on city or Allegheny county real estate.

DUQUESNE GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY November 7th, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no material change; prices have been firm for some time; we report a fair demand for the leading articles; buyers evidently not a largeamount of confidence in the future prices; the result is, their purchases are noted accordingly. The weather has been unusually mild for the season, resembling far more than November. Our rivers at a moderate stage. The packets resumed their trips. The stage of water however, a little scant. The coalboat men anxiously waiting a sufficient stage of water to permit them to go on their way rejoicing. The amount of coal ready to go forward nts to several thousand bushels. Pittsburgh manufactures were never in better demand; city shipments are being made by sides large lots that are waiting a rise ter. Flour—The market was steady a fair local demand; so far as re- prices we have no change to holders are not disposed to make sions in order to insure sales. The ts are increasing, keeping pace with the nd. During the past ten days 5,100 bbls received. Bacon and provisions are in demand. The stock of old meat is rapidisappearing, and will soon be exhausted. ish meat is beginning to arrive and will be smoked into bacon. Groceries—We nothing new to note. The demand was d sales are regular at current rates. following are the wholesale prices, unherwise noted:

FLOUR—The receipts continues large. Since ast 2,900 bbls have been received, and for st four days 8,954 barrels. Nowithstanding large amount of receipts the market firm one, prices being steadily maintained. We can report sales fair to good at $2 50@ choice to fancy $5 25@5 90 bbl.

RYE—The market is well supplied with choice descriptions, and prices were ly maintained; sales Soda Ash, common ent., 2½c. Refined, 5c to cent., 3¾@4c. s, 7@7½c. Pearls, 9@9½ p lb.

OLE BUTTER—Market well supplied. Sales made at various prices, ranging from 60@ gallon.

CHEESE—The market since our last has unone no material change. The receipts are ge to more freely since our last, 95 packages were received. The current rates were

sales, were fair to medium; 25@28c churn roll 20@23c; common packed butter is very dull and hard to dispose of.

BROOM CORN—The supply is in excess of the demand, which causes a dull market. We are reported sales at 4½@4¾c per lb, extra; rates.

NUTS—The supply is fair. Chestnuts $7 00@ 7 50 ₩ bush; hickory nuts $1 50 ₩ bush; walnuts $1 00 ₩ bush.

CANDLES—Sales of mould at 15½c; star 20c, stearine 18@19c ₩ lb.

BEESWAX—We have nothing new to note, the demand was fair and sales were regular at 30@33c ₩ lb.

CORN MEAL—The market was quiet; we are noted sales in a regular way at 90@95c per bush.

TURNIPS—The market contains a good supply, with a fair trade demand at $1 25@1 50.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 10½c ₩ lb.

HIDES—are selling in a regular way at 3@ 3½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—In fair demand; we are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ₩ bush; Eastern $1 75.

WHISKY—Rectified 95c proof $1 07; highwines 98c; rye whiskey, $1 10@1 15 per gallon. The market since our last has undergone no material change as relates to prices or demand. The mills are purchasing all good lots of wheat that meets their views as regards quality. A fair business was done in red winter at $1 15@1 20@1 22, the latter figures for a choice article. White sold at $1 30@1 32½@1 35 ₩ bushel; Southern amber would command the same as white. Oats—The market was a quiet one with a fair jobbing demand; sales were reported on wharf and from depot at 45@46c; store 48@50c. Corn—The demand is improving although prices have undergone no change. The largest inquiry being for new, with sales at 38@39c from first hands, 40@42c from store, with sales of several car loads at these figures. Old is held at 75@75c per bushel. Rye market quiet and inactive; prices nominal. Sales first hands here are 85c. Barley market dull with more sellers than buyers; we quote nominally at 80@90c for spring, and $1 00 for fall, with sales at 90c; heavier than the figures named. The receipts are as follows: Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley none; Wheat 568 sacks; Corn none.

CRANBERRIES—The market contains a fair supply of the various kinds in regular sales of Eastern cultivated at $12@14; Sackett's Bells Seedlings sold at $7 50 per bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The receipts are more numerous and prices are unchanged with sales in a regular way at $4 per cwk.

POTATOES—The market was firm with a good demand; the receipts have fallen off; sales of Buckeye's at 70@75c; Peachblows 80@85c; Jersey Sweets are steady at $1@1 25 ₩ bbl; Baltimore $5 50@6 75 ₩ bbl.

ONIONS—The market was steady, with a fair trade demand, and liberal receipts; sales were in a regular way; Ohio Factory 1½@1¾c; Goshen 15@16c; New York Goshen 16½@17c; Sweitzer 20@30.

MILL FEED—The current rates were as follows: Bran $1 00@1 10; middlings $1 60@1 80; seconds $1 15@1 30 ₩ cwt.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₩ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1-lb cans, $6 00 per dozen.

DRIED FRUITS—There is some inquiry; sales of peaches (halves) at 9½@10c; apples, choice 9½@ 10c ₩ lb.

CARBON OIL—Market steady but not very active. We note sales of standard brands in a regular way at 22@22½c per gallon.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's, Dalley's, 10½c; common castinical oil, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6½; tions to make in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

SALPOLIO—In fair demand; sales Enoch Morgan's Sons six dozen 1 r 56 50.

CONFECTIONERY—Sales Pennsylvania peaches $8 00 ₩ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₩ case.

CIDER—The receipts have increased and so has the demand; we are noted regular sales at $6 00@6 50 ₩ bbl, the latter figure for a fancy prime article.

SEEDS—The market was not an active one; there was no demand for clover or timothy; there was an improved demand for flaxseed, with sales at $2 10@2 20 ₩ bushel.

HONEY—The supply is limited, and prices in demand. We note sales strained at 27@28c ₩ lb.

RAGS—Are selling in a regular way at 4@5½c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—Is without change. Sales of No. 1 extra reported at $1 16@1 18; No. 2 at 85@90c ₩ gallon.

LARD—The market is steady with a fair jobbing demand; prices have undergone no quotable change. The receipts were 65 barrels. The leading houses and the mills have a good supply on hand. The current store rates were as follows: Western flours: Standard brands, white wheat, family brands, $7 25@7 50; choice red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sks; good red winter, family brands, $6 25@6 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. The mill prices being unchanged, we omit them. Rye flour—We are informed that the "National" mill had reduced all their prices of flour 15c per bbl, making a great dispostion to sell government and invest in first class railroad mortgages on completed roads.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, November 8, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market yesterday was reported firm, with a larger demand for the raw materials. This fact strengthened the confidence of holders, who were inclined to ask a slight advance. The general impression was that the bottom had been reached.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking rates: Spot 87½c; all year S. O. 85½; seller's option first six months in 1871, 85½c bid, 85¾ wanted; 11aes from January to July, 95¢ wanted.

SALES.

1,000 bbls Spot.....85½c.

REFINED.

Market firm, but buyers were shy, refusing to pay the figures that were demanded. The asking rates were: spot, 22½c bid, 23½c wanted; Nov., 22¾c bid; December 22¾@22¾c. We did not learn of a single sale.

OIL BARRELS—Market very dull. No sale reported. City make on spot, delivered, are still quoted at $2 00 each.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The oil charters yesterday were: A bark from Philadelphia to Antwerp, 2,000 bbls petroleum, with 2 to 500 bbls petroleum; a bark to Beyrout with 1,500 cases do on private terms; also a ship from Philadelphia to Antwerp with 9,500 bbls do reported at 35 6d.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, November 7.—The *Herald* says: The market moderately active on Saturday; prices in all localities remained quiet and steady, with no marked change from Friday's quotations. The demand during the day was fair for both Eastern and Western markets, but buyers took only what was needed, the figures of sellers, who are firm at a slight advance above the prices bid. Though the stock of oil throughout the region is heavier than for several months previous, yet considerable inchange is daily made, and holders are not pressed for tankage; while on the other hand buyers are awaiting the break in prices which the season's close is sure to bring. We quote the following sales:

1,000 bbls upper creek	$3 00
1,000 bbls upper creek	2 95½
1,000 bbls upper creek	2 95
1,000 bbls upper creek	2 95
250 bbls upper creek	2 90
250 bbls upper creek	2 90
250 bbls upper creek	2 90
250 bbls upper creek	2 90
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 07½
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 07½
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 07½
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 07½
500 bbls lower creek	3 07½
3,000 bbls lower creek	3 05
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 05
500 bbls lower creek	3 05
1,000 bbls lower creek, 40 gr	3 15
500 bbls lower creek 46 gr	3 15
1,000 bbls S. O. all year	2 95

NEW YORK, November 8—Closing 7.—Crude in bulk steadily held, with less demand, at 11½; refined is a fraction lower with more inquiry; 580 barrels sold at 23. Philadelphia delivery is more steadily at 23c; 500 barrels sales; 2,000 barrels refined November, sold at 23½c, and 1,000 barrels at 23¾.

OIL CITY, November 7.—Market quiet and nominal; $3 10 asked on lower creek; Oil City delivery also $3 10@3 50.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.—The market is quiet; 5 brls S. O. 42½@42¾; 50 brls Lagonda 42½; 50 brls Lagonda, 42½; 50 brls Lagonda, 42½; 50 brls Lagonda,

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Building Lots at Auction—A. Leggate.
Rain, Chapman and Purse—W. A. Fleming & Co.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—J. S. Finch & Co
Park Place Homestead Association.
Public Sale of Real Estate—A. Leggate, Auct.
Pulmonary Consumption—Dr. Keyser.
Business Suits—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
School Furniture—Sloan, King & Co.
Lost—Swiss Overcoat.
Situation Wanted—Box U, Commercial office.
Situation Wanted—Box 6, Commercial office.
For Rent—McElroy, Dickson & Co.
For Rent—Jas. T Brady & Co.
Boarding—No. 25 Sixth street.
Agents Wanted—M. Clarke.
Great Auction Sale of Lots—A McIlwaine.
"The Boys' Telegraph"—L. S. Stewart & Co.
Boarding—185 Robinson street, Allegheny.
Lost—Jet Earring.
A Young Man Wanted—H. Commercial office.
City Hall—Grand Military Fair.
Colton's Select Flavors—Reymer & Bros.
Beaver Falls Cutlery Company.
Excelsior Money Drawer—S. Swem.
White River Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Masonic Hall—Madame Rents' Female Minstrels.
City Hall—Grand Military Fair.
St. Bridget's Fair—Eleventh Ward.
Opera House—Romeo and Juliet.
Academy of Music—Ada Tesman's Female Minstrels.
Masonic Hall—Ada Tesman's Female Minstrels.
Grand Military Fair—City Hall.
Mercantile Library Association—Allegory and Tableaux.
Mercantile Library Association—Lecture Course.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
City Hall—Grand Military Fair.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Spalding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Executor's Sale of Real Estate.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Lace Leather for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Notice—Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer, inches	29.61	29.50	29.37
Change since last report	.11	—.12	—.13
Thermometer	39°	46°	42°
Change in 24 hours	.009	.109	.119
Direction of wind	N.W.	S.	S. W.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	3	2	.000
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	.045	.02	.000
Character of wind	C.	C.	Calm
Rainfall since last report in inches	.000	.000	.000
State of weather	2.	2.	2.

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report are given; decreases are marked here, and throughout the table by the minus sign. Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

PERSONAL.—Alderman Thomas has been absent from the city for several days on an eastern trip. He is expected home to day.

BASE BALL.—A match game of base ball was played at New Wilmington on Friday between the Shafer club and the Amateurs, resulting in favor of the former by a score of 29 to 45.

THAT INTRUDER.—Michael Nogle, who was found asleep in Rev. Mr. McAboy's house on Sunday afternoon, was fined five dollars and costs by Mayor Brush yesterday morning.

RECOVERING.—Mr. Houck, the man so severely injured by falling down and being run over by his wagon, on Wylie avenue, on Friday, is rapidly recovering under the treatment of Dr. McKenny.

THE NEW STATION HOUSE.—The work on the new Eleventh ward station house is progressing rapidly, and the building will probably be ready for occupants by the first of January.

AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE.—Mayor Brush had twenty-one common cases before him yesterday, quite an unusual occurrence for Monday morning. The offenders were disposed of accordingly.

THE POINT ROWDIES.—Peter McDonough, Neal Dougherty and Peter McGlone, the lads arrested for disorderly conduct at the Point on Sunday evening, were fined by Mayor Brush yesterday, and released on payment of the same.

PAID UP.—Joseph and James Williams, the Six-mile Ferrians, whose disorderly proceedings on Saturday were noticed, yesterday paid over to Clerk Patterson their fines—respectively $25 and $50, with the costs. So much for a little fun.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.—Our telegraphic reports contain the news that Colonel Fisher, Commissioner of Patents, has resigned, and that the position has been tendered Mr. Wm. P. Bakewell, of Pittsburgh. The dispatch adds further that Mr. Bakewell has signified his willingness to accept the position.

CHURCH ALLEY.—Alderman Neeper's office was thronged yesterday by a large number of the Church alley boys, who had commenced suits and cross suits for larceny, assault and battery, and keeping houses of illrepute. These cases, however, were all settled, and the parties left the office in an apparently cheerful frame of mind.

INDISPENSABLE.—Every person should have a diary, suited to his wants. The article is indispensable to those who are methodical in their accounts and memoranda. Messrs. J. R. Weiden & Co., No. 91 Wood street, have one hundred and forty-four different varieties of pocket and office diaries. Out of this large collection, you can get just what suits your wants.

ACKNOWLEDGED HIS GUILT.—Thomas J. Foster, a cripple, who deliberately thrust his crutch through a three hundred dollar mirror in O'Brien's saloon, Fifth avenue, a few days ago, demolishing it, came before Mayor Brush yesterday, acknowledged his guilt, and was committed to jail to await sentence. He will endeavor to pay for the glass and thus secure his release.

WATER COMMISSION.—The expenditures in this department during October were $1,658 51. One Engineer corps employed by the Commission numbers fourteen, and their salaries range from $60 to $800 per year. Transportation during the month amounted to $155 51. The Commission is working very hard, and an elaborate report will soon be presented to Councils.

WATER EXTENSION.—During the month of October $20,816 29 was expended in this department. The principal items of expenditure set forth in the pay roll are as follows: Castings, $12,209 72; pipe and gate, $1,766 61; lead, $1,852 72; freight on lead, $142 88; smithwork, $346 08; castings and smithwork, $509 0; freighting for pipe, $1,496 65; on account of Forty-fifth street pump, $1,600.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—A hearing took place yesterday in the case of F. W. Welch, charged on oath of C. W. Garret with the larceny of a pocket book containing forty dollars. It appears the parties had been drinking together last Friday evening and Saturday morning, the prosecutor missed his pocket book. The defendant was required to give three hundred dollars bail for his appearance at court.

MILITARY FAIR.—The grand fair of the Pittsburgh Light Guards opened last night at City Hall, with good attendance and under fair auspices. Among the numerous valuable articles for sale and to be balloted upon is an elegant easy chair for the most popular journalist. If Bob shows his usual meekness for anything it is easy chairs, but, impecunious wretches, they never rely upon the kindness of their friends to vote them into a seat. Competition will be lively beyond a doubt.

ALLEGED LARCENY AS BAILEE.—George W. Payne called at the office of Alderman McMasters yesterday, and made an information charging M. Grugle with the larceny as bailee of a pair of boots valued at seven dollars. The prosecutor alleges that he left a pair of boots with the defendant, who is a shoemaker on Webster avenue, to be footed, and that when he called to get them they were not returned. The defendant gave bail for a hearing.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE—MEETING TO-NIGHT.—Rev. J. S Lemon, pastor of the Liberty street Wesleyan Church, will deliver an address before the Young Men Christian Temperance Association, in the hall of the society, Duquesne way, at half past seven to-night. The character of this gentleman as an earnest and effective preacher, and an untiring worker in all good causes, among them the Temperance reform, together with his known ability, will doubtless draw a large number of persons to hear him. The society invites our citizens to be present. Admittance free.

THE SINGER ATTACHMENTS.—The new Family Singer, the most perfect in use, is provided with the following attachments: The Corder, adapted to all kinds of cording; the Tucker, which will make any width of tuck you desire, when acts as a guide in quilting; the Adjustable Binder for binding on and silencing any kind of ruffle; the Hemmer, for all kinds of garments; the Trimmer, for guiding and stitching on braid, velvet or ribbon, without basting; and the Hemming Feller, which executes a variety of real embroidery. Call at the Agency, No. 20 Sixth street, or send for a circular. Straw & Morton, agents.

SMUGGLED WHISKY TO PRISONERS.—Yesterday morning Captain Orton, of the watchhouse, noticed a fellow passing into the lockup and closely conversing with the supposed highway robber from Ormsby borough. Soon after the Captain observed the prisoners indulging in a "nip." By and by the strange visitor again appeared, and this time Captain Orton watched him, and saw him deliver a bottle of ale to the prisoners. The good Samaritan, who gave his name as Frank Gallagher, was then locked up and at four o'clock had a hearing, which resulted in his being fined ten dollars and costs.

Weigh Scales Receipts.

Although but in operation a short time, the weigh scales in the Twenty-first ward (East Liberty) promises to pay quite handsomely. During the month of October there were weighed the following: 1,000 tons of coal; 56 tons of hay; 34 tons of sand, and 3 tons of live stock. The total receipts were $107 07, and the percentage to the city $53 81.

The report of the master of the Second ward weigh scales shows that during October there were weighed the following: 17 loads of coal; 2½ tons of hay; 2½ tons of grain; 30 tons of metal; 864 tons of sand; 76½ tons of lime; 38½ tons of coke; 6 tons of salt, and 3½ tons hides. The total receipts were $77 66, and the percentage to the city $38 83.

From the report of the Weighmaster of the Liberty street scales, it seems the following weighing was done: 27 loads of coal; 32½ tons hay, and 141 tons of other articles. The total receipts were $168 22, and the percentage to the city $68 96. There are four other scales in the city, viz: at the Point, near the Birmingham bridge, on Allegheny street, and on Forty-third street. No report has been handed in from these, but we presume the Sub-Committee of the Finance Committee, recently appointed to attend to the scale business, will "go for" the weighmasters who have been neglecting to report monthly.

CITY FINANCES.

The Appropriation for 1870, $669,700, Nearly Exhausted—Expenditures to date—What the Councils Will have to Provide for.

A glance at the appropriations made by Councils to meet the running expenditures of the year 1870, shows that many of them are nearly exhausted, and we think we are safe in saying that an additional appropriation of at least $100 000 will have to be paid to close up the affairs of the fiscal year. The appropriations for the year amounted to $669,700, which together with a balance in the treasury February 1st of $121,000, it was thought would be sufficient to maintain the various branches of our city government through the year. It is but proper to state, however, that of the $121,000 mentioned, $53,000 to be longed to the Water Extension fund, and could only be used for that purpose, while the remainder was charged to the Interest fund, and could only be drawn in liquidation of claims of that nature.

We subjoin a few figures showing the condition of the several appropriations. On the 26th of September Controller McGowin submitted the following statement to Councils:

GENTLEMEN: As required by law I herewith present you with a statement of the condition of the appropriations, for which provisions will have to be made to meet the expenditures for the remaining portion of the year:

No.	Appr'n.	Drawn.	Balance.
4. Fire Dep't	$ 53,915 52	$45,887 15	$ 8 037 37
5. Police	100 000 00	82 712 86	17,287 14
6. Water	50 000 00	47,090 17	2,909 83
7. Streets	60,000 00	56,519 02	3 480 98
8. Diam'd Market	6,500 00	4,425 12	2,174 88
10. Mon. Wharf	4,000 00	2,477 72	1,522 28
11. Allegheny Wharf	2,000 00	1,044 61	1,955 38
13. Cont'gt Fund	51,200 00	51,061 13	218 87
22. Roads	30,000 00	22,689 98	7,310 02
23. Surveys	10,000 00	6,716 61	3,283 61

It will be remembered that during the month of February, by the direction of Councils, there was $53,000 applied to purposes not contemplated in the appropriations, and on account of which we are deprived of this amount as a resource to draw to from. In view of the above statement, it is hoped that committees will curtail their expenses in every possible way, so that the business of the present year may be closed without drawing too largely on the estimate of the year 1871.

The total amount of appropriations at the beginning of the year were $669 700 00
The expenditures to October 31 were 668,131 48

EXPENDITURES SINCE THEN.

Salaries	$ 2,449 96
Fire Department	4,041 33
Police	11,146 81
Water Work	$ 4,921 59
Water Commission	1,658 51
Water Extension	20,816 39
	27,494 39
Streets—	
First District	1,792 52
Second District	1,710 08
Third District	998 21
Engineer's Department	1,025 71
	5,526 38
Market's	344 91
Monongahela wharf	148 33
Allegheny wharf	139 08
City property (Eleventh ward station house	1,000 00
Roads—	
First district	$1,116 32
Second district	792 56
Third district	718 49
	2,387 34
Surveys	1,250 00
Fifth avenue market house	*7,735 99
Total	$ 58,499 92

*This comes out of a separate fund created out of the proceeds of the sale of bonds for the erection of this market house.

Compare the expenditures since November 1st to the condition of the appropriations as set forth in Controller McGowin's report and it will be seen several are entirely exhausted. Several transfers have already been made, the Finance fund being drawn on largely and other transfers will have to be made before the bills for October can be settled. Then the Finance fund will have to make provision for the expenses of November and December, which tickets at par value—$80 00—will require $120 000. The month of January, in which the appropriations for the ensuing year are made, is also provided for and paid out of the new appropriation bill, so it will: thus be seen that two entire months expenses will also have to be provided for in the new appropriation bill.

THE METHODIST GRAVEYARD DIFFICULTY.

The Appeal of the Commissioners from the Decision of the District Court Granting an Injunction Restraining Them from Prosecuting the Work of Removing the Bodies Interred Therein —The Argument—Decision Soon to be Reached.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before a full bench, the appeal of Philip R. Kincaid, Richard Parker and William Vankirk, commissioners appointed under an act of Assembly of April 13, 1867, to remove the dead bodies interred in the old Methodist burial ground, in the Eleventh ward, city of Pittsburgh, from the decision of the District Court of Allegheny county, granting an injunction restraining the commissioners from prosecuting the work, upon a bill filed by lot-holders in the graveyard aforesaid, came up for argument. The case has been pending a long time, and we therefore annex a brief *resume* of it, realizing that it will prove of interest to many of our readers.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CASE.

David Boyd, Aaron Floyd, and some sixty or seventy others, presented their bill in the District Court, at the November term, 1868, setting forth that they owned burial lots in the Methodist burial grounds, in the city of Pittsburgh, that P. R. Kincaid, R. Parker and Wm. Vankirk, pretending to act as Commissioners under the act of Assembly, were removing the bodies from said burial ground; that they intended to remove all the bodies and to sell the said ground for other purposes; that the act of Assembly, authorizing said removals, was unconstitutional, and the complainants prayed for an injunction to restrain them, &c. The respondents answered that they had not, nor proposed a great many bodies in pursuance of that act, and intended to go on and remove all and sell the ground; that the act was a law of Assembly, alleging that the act is constitutional.

On the motion for a preliminary injunction, the constitutionality of the act was the only question raised. The Court was of the opinion that the act was unconstitutional, and granted the injunction, so that the Commissioners were stopped in the work, and the grave yard was left in a very dilapidated condition. This appeal was taken to the decree of the Court granting the special injunction. Some affidavits were read by the complainants at the hearing, as to the manner in which the Commissioners were acting concerning the removal of the bodies, the complainants alleging that the conduct of the Commissioners was shameful in this respect, but as they would have no bearing on the case before the Supreme Court, they were not submitted in the paper book. The case was heard on the bill and answer, and indeed and chatter referred to in it em.

The bill of complainants was filed October 1, 1868, the commissioners at this time having been at work for some time, the act having been passed on the 14th of February 1868. The decree of the Court granting the injunction was made on the 3d of April, 1869.

The assignments of error were, first, the Court erred in deciding that the act of Assembly under which the commissioners were acting, was unconstitutional; second, the Court erred in not dissolving the injunction.

The opinion of the Court—Judge Hampton—that the act was unconstitutional, because 1st, upon two grounds *first, it took private property without giving a just compensation or providing adequate security*, and, *second*, upon the ground that *the Legislature has no power to authorize the exercise of a judicial function of a burial ground and the removal of the bodies therefrom.*

The only reason assigned by the Legislature for the passage of the act is contained in the following clause of the preamble, viz:

"And whereas, by the growth of the said city, and the opening of several incorporated cemeteries in the vicinity of said city, the said burial ground has ceased to be used for interments, many of the bodies have already been removed, and it has become proper and necessary to remove the remaining ones, and to have the same sold and appropriated for other purposes."

The cemetery was incorporated in 1834, and the act of Assembly authorizing the purchase of the act for its vacation. It contained two acres and ninety-three perches.

It will be recollected that after the Court had granted the injunction several propositions for a settlement were made by the Commissioners to the lot holders, but they were so utterly devoid of fairness that Mr. Aaron Floyd and Captain Andrew Miller, who from the first took a prominent part in the proceedings, would not hear them at all, and instructed the attorneys for the lot holders to accept no settlement whatever, but to let the case go to the Supreme Court. The lot holders in the graveyard not only opposed the vacation of the burial ground without compensation for their several lots, but they were decidedly opposed to the manner in which the bodies were removed, tumbled about, mangled, &c. destroyed, and these facts as well as others, included the taking of arms against the Commissioners, and ultimately led to the granting of the injunction as aforesaid, by which the work was stopped.

The case was ably argued by Messrs. J. W. F. White and Col. Kerr, for appellants, and Mr. Robert Woods, contra. The Court took charge of the papers on the conclusion of the argument, and their decision will be anxiously looked for by those interested.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Houses of Prostitution in the City.

We have taken the pains to ascertain, from the various policemen on duty throughout the city, the number of houses of prostitution—at least such as are common enough in their respective localities to have obtained an evil repute—and find the aggregate eighty-five in the four police districts, into which the city is divided, the numbers reported are as follows:

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Fourth district	60
Total	85

The number of inmates can not be ascertained with accuracy; but intelligent policemen, whose business makes them familiar with many of these places, state that they will average about four to each house. This will give a total of three hundred and forty, occupying tenements. In addition to this number, it is estimated that there are between seventy-five and one hundred of the class known as "street walkers," who are not permanently located anywhere, but who ply their vocation wherever opportunity offers. There are, perhaps, not less than five hundred abandoned women in the city.

This showing, considering the extent of our population, and contrasting with the evil in other large cities, is perhaps not unfavorable; but it is sufficiently startling to the conservative of good morals, and is certainly not to our credit. With all our boasted morality, enlightenment, and Christian civilization, we have among us the evils of the gravest character, which demand our most earnest efforts for reform and eradication. How these evils are to be met and overcome, is a question which has recently had the ragging on both sides of it, some of our principal cities, and ought not to be entirely overlooked here at home. The subject is a very disagreeable one, but it is none the less important that it should be treated in an enlightened and impressive manner. By turning to and examining those sections of the penal code which are intended to protect society against the evil influences of houses of prostitution, it would appear that the legal power to suppress them was ample; but the history of every other large city, as well as our own, proves that the laws which have heretofore been framed on the subject have been inefficient, and generally worse than useless, in so far as they have had any effect whatever in repressing it, but we would prefer your company if we can make it agreeable." Now, if we can produce mine, dated September 12-h, in which I agree to take a chance on the hall being ready, and to take it by the first time specified, provided you do not fix the rental high. Your answer to that letter is dated September 15th. It contains the terms. One half of it you have attached to your affidavit, which you have already published; but the last half, wherein you state that you are willing to rent several days for the first week, time for me, &c., &c., you have suppressed. Why, sir, have you done so? and why do you also suppress the correspondence which passed between us subsequent to that letter, and in addition to my dining for Mr Holmes, which you have also attached to the affidavit and published? Obviously because it spoke for itself, and told against your purpose; or, to put it more definitely, it too clearly betrayed the animus of your letter. Besides, I now show to your associates, perhaps, how you had misrepresented the case to them, in telling them that an interval had intervened in our correspondence which separated the first negotiations for the inauguration of the hall, from the later correspondence which you claim did not give me the right of the opening.

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The bill of complainants was filed October 1, 1868, the commissioners at this time having been at work for some time, the act having been passed on the 14th of February 1868. The decree of the Court granting the injunction was made on the 3d of April, 1869.

The assignments of error were, first, the Court erred in deciding that the act of Assembly under which the commissioners were acting, was unconstitutional; second, the Court erred in not dissolving the injunction.

The opinion of the Court—Judge Hampton—that the act was unconstitutional, because 1st, upon two grounds *first, it took private property without giving a just compensation or providing adequate security*, and, *second*, upon the ground that *the Legislature has no power to authorize the exercise of a judicial function of a burial ground and the removal of the bodies therefrom.*

The only reason assigned by the Legislature for the passage of the act is contained in the following clause of the preamble, viz:

"And whereas, by the growth of the said city, and the opening of several incorporated cemeteries in the vicinity of said city, the said burial ground has ceased to be used for interments, many of the bodies have already been removed, and it has become proper and necessary to remove the remaining ones, and to have the same sold and appropriated for other purposes."

The cemetery was incorporated in 1834, and the act of Assembly authorizing the purchase of the act for its vacation. It contained two acres and ninety-three perches.

It will be recollected that after the Court had granted the injunction several propositions for a settlement were made by the Commissioners to the lot holders, but they were so utterly devoid of fairness that Mr. Aaron Floyd and Captain Andrew Miller, who from the first took a prominent part in the proceedings, would not hear them at all, and instructed the attorneys for the lot holders to accept no settlement whatever, but to let the case go to the Supreme Court. The lot holders in the graveyard not only opposed the vacation of the burial ground without compensation for their several lots, but they were decidedly opposed to the manner in which the bodies were removed, tumbled about, mangled, &c. destroyed, and these facts as well as others, included the taking of arms against the Commissioners, and ultimately led to the granting of the injunction as aforesaid, by which the work was stopped.

The case was ably argued by Messrs. J. W. F. White and Col. Kerr, for appellants, and Mr. Robert Woods, contra. The Court took charge of the papers on the conclusion of the argument, and their decision will be anxiously looked for by those interested.

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THE LIBRARY HALL DIFFICULTY.

Statement of Mr. C. D. Hess.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW YORK, November 3, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have just been reading an article in one of your city Journals, which has a sensational heading, and relates to myself in connection with the suit brought by the Library Hall Company against me, and gives a somewhat amusing account of my efforts to elude the service of the summons—all of which, although ridiculously erroneous, I would let pass unanswered, were it not that the affidavit upon which the summons was issued had been published in the same article, with the evident intention of misrepresenting me to the public; for, by suppressing the major part of the correspondence, through which the engagement of Library Hall was made, and attaching a letter and dispatch which read to suit their purpose, they make it appear that I made an unqualified engagement to take their hall, and without apparent justification deliberately broke it.

Now, I regard the good opinion of my Pittsburgh friends too highly to let the matter stand thus. Therefore, I shall proceed to do my best toward the complete refutation of the charge of "breach of contract" made by the Library Hall Committee against me; in doing which, I fear, I shall expose the gentlemen composing the committee, or their chairman, to the contemptible charge of illiterate deception in trying to commit me to an agreement they themselves had drawn up, which would be ordinarily charged for that or any other similar hall in America, under the impression—unmistakably known by them—that I was to have the opening and inauguration of the hall, while doing it themselves, *knew it* from first to last; and any sensible person must know that upon no other ground would I have consented to pay them the exorbitant figure of $1,500 for the week's rental, when the Academy of Music, with a greater capacity for all classes of patrons, was available for $700.

Now, Mr. Editor, with your permission I will address myself directly to the gentleman with whom I corresponded, and who was undoubtedly the prime mover in the little game attempted upon me.

Mr. A. H. Lane, Chairman of the Library Hall C mmittee, you are the individual with whom I wish to have a little plain talk; and I will begin by asking you if you dare assert, upon your honor, that you were unaware that I understood our correspondence terminated that the inauguration of your hall was what I was negotiating for, and that you purposed to lead me to understand so up to the very culmination of the negotiations? You may deny it, but I will then ask you to publish all my letters, commencing, if you please, with my dispatch to Mr. Radcliff, to which you replied, expressing your fear that you could not get the hall ready by the time I wanted it, and asking me if I could not name a later date. I will then produce your letter dated September 10th, in which you acknowledge my application for the opening of your hall, through Mr. John W. Pittock stating that it will probably be ready, excepting the drop curtain; and mark you, that "there are two or three Eastern gentlemen whom we have been negotiating it, but we would prefer your company if we can make it agreeable." Now, if we can produce mine, dated September 12-h, in which I agree to take a chance on the hall being ready, and to take it by the first time specified, provided you do not fix the rental high. Your answer to that letter is dated September 15th. It contains the terms. One half of it you have attached to your affidavit, which you have already published; but the last half, wherein you state that you are willing to rent several days for the first week, time for me, &c., &c., you have suppressed. Why, sir, have you done so? and why do you also suppress the correspondence which passed between us subsequent to that letter, and in addition to my dining for Mr Holmes, which you have also attached to the affidavit and published? Obviously because it spoke for itself, and told against your purpose; or, to put it more definitely, it too clearly betrayed the animus of your letter. Besides, I now show to your associates, perhaps, how you had misrepresented the case to them, in telling them that an interval had intervened in our correspondence which separated the first negotiations for the inauguration of the hall, from the later correspondence which you claim did not give me the right of the opening.

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THE NOVELTY WORKS.

Jones & Nimick's Extensive Establishment to be Re-built—A Brief Description of the Building.

The work of clearing away the rubbish and removing the walls of the novelty works of Jones & Nimick, on Diamond street, was commenced yesterday. The works it will be remembered were destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, but the firm with commendable enterprise have resolved to erect a much finer building in the place of the ruins of the old structure.

The plans have been prepared by Barr & Moser, the well known architects, and the contract awarded to Frazer Bros., of Allegheny city.

The new building will be a substantial three story brick structure, with one hundred and forty feet front on Diamond street, and extending back one hundred and ten feet on Cherry and Scrip alleys, occupying the entire lot owned by the firm. The main entrance will be from Diamond street, and at the central portion there will be constructed a fine brick door-piece, surmounted by a gable end, in which will be a belfry.

The first floor will be occupied by the offices and foundry. In the central part of the building will be an open space 60x80 feet, in which will be placed the first floor, the cupola will be placed. To the right as you enter, and on the corner next to Cherry alley, is the office, which will be divided into several rooms—one for the book-keeper and three for a patterns shop, a sample room, and another for a private office. The remainder of the floor will be occupied for the foundry, and in the rear portion of the building the cupola and engine roo